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re our triends who favor us with manuscripts fo with to have retected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

## Nine Years More of Hooker?

The minority vote in the Assembly which permits Justice WARREN B. HOOKER to remain for about nine years explained their course in various ways.

Among the reasons offered by those voting against removal the belief that the notorious charges brought against Justice HOOKER were untrue does not appear conspicuously.

Can a man fit to be a Justice of the Supreme Court read the speeches of the Assemblymen who told why they voted against removing him and refrain from resigning to let the people pass on the question of his worthiness?

## A Notable Certificate of Character.

Perhaps the most interesting testimonial to the personal and public worth of the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW which appears in the pamphlet we spoke of vesterday is this from his fellow Senator and associate on the Judiciary Committee, the Hon. JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL of Oregon:

"I take pleasure in saying that I regard Senator CHAUNCEY M. DEPRW as one of the most valuable men in the Senate to-day. He has a very strong personality, is an accomplished speaker and debater and a good worker. I served with him on the Judiclary Committee, where he is at all times a most important factor. While, of course, it is not my province or intention to interfere with the election of Senators in New York, I feel compelled to say that I should exceedingly regret to lose Senator DEPEW from the Senate. His absence from that body would be a distinct loss to the Republican party and to the nation."

Although this certificate of merit was evidently penned by the Hon. JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL last winter, when the Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW was a candidate for reelection, there is no reason to believe that the distinguished author would change a line or erase a word of it to-day.

It is proper to add that the Hon. JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL, too, is a statesman of very strong personality-excessively strong.

#### Will the Peace Conference Prove Fruitless?

President ROOSEVELT did all that he could do and more than any other could have done when he prevailed upon the belligerents to confer together with a view to the arrangement of a peace. For the outcome of the conference the participants of course are solely accountable. No influence that a neutral Power is at liberty to exert can avail to bring about a termination of the war if either of the combatants is secretly determined to continue it and has only pretended to take part in negotiations out of deference to the public opinion of the world.

The latest telegrams from St. Petersburg and Tokio scarcely justify the hope that the representatives of Russia and Japan who are about to meet at Portsmouth will be able to agree upon terms of peace. It appears that when M. WITTE, Russia's chief peace envoy-in view of all the facts it would be misleading to speak of him any longer as a plenipotentiary-left the Russian capital on the evening of July 19 no representative of the imperial family and no Minister was at the railway station to bid him farewell. Only his personal friends and political followers were present. This would scarcely have been the case if the leaders of the Grand Ducal coterie or the high officials put faith in the success of his mission or even deemed it worth while to affect the semblance of confidence.

According to a despatch from St Petersburg to a Paris newspaper, M. WITTE had three interviews with the Emperor before he departed, in the course of which NICHOLAS II. told him that he considered a Russian victory in Manchuria very probable, and that consequently Russia aught not to accept any terms from Japan except such as would lead to peace with honor. A contemporaneous telegram from Moscow to the London Times asserts, on the authority of a personal friend of the chief envoy, that WITTE is convinced that the peace negotiations will not last more than three weeks, it being apparently taken for granted that the Japanese demands will prove unacceptable. This pessimistic view of the situation is confirmed by a telegram from Tokio to the effect that the Czar lately sent an encouraging message to Gen. LINIE-TTCH, promising him soldiers, provisions and other necessaries for the attainment of an ultimate victory, a promise will put him on the exact round of the old time numbers impossible. There is corroborated by an order for the mobilization of four army corps. These facts. viewed in connection with the reported refusal to give M. WITTE plenary powers, are regarded at Tokio as a sign that Russia is not sincere in her expressed

desire for the conclusion of peace. Of course, if the Czar and his influen-

their judgment the time for negotiations | tinguished merit? was not ripe so long as Russia retained Pacific, Vladivostok, was uninvested. would condemn them to fight Russia again a decade hence, when perhaps circumstances might be less favorable.

It is in their judgment an essential condition of the future aggrandizement of the Island Empire that Russia should be made to renounce forever the hope of ascendency in Eastern Asia. How can such a renunciation be looked for while Vladivostok is uncaptured, while the Ussuri or Maritime Province, which Russia got by force and cajolery from China in 1860, is still unoocupied, and while Linievitch has, as he asserts, at his disposal 400,000 men, or, in other words, a stronger army than the Czar has ever before been able to get together in Manchuria? The Liaotung Peninsula longer on the bench of the Supreme Court | and the island of Sakhalin the Tokio of New York was cast by legislators who Government may reasonably insist upon keeping, for it has conquered them; but how can it expect an evacuation of those Manchurian branches of the Siberian railway which to all appearances are firmly held by LINIEVITCH, or a cession of Russia's Maritime Province and Vladivostok, which no effort has been

made to take? It is just because the Mikado's advisers have regarded with polite incredulity the alleged willingness of Russia to negotiate that they have declined to grant an armistice pending a parley, but have quietly proceeded to seize Sakhalin and dispose their naval forces and such troops as are not needed at the front under Marshal OYAMA with a view to the investment of Vladivostok and the occupation of the Ussuri or Maritime Province. When those plans have been carried out and OYAMA shall have inflicted a decisive defeat upon LINIEVITCH, driving him back into Siberia, it will really be of no great consequence to the Japanese how soon Russia shall sue for peace, for the prizes of victory will be already in their hands.

It is of course quite possible, and certainly desirable, that while the parley is going on at Portsmouth events may take place in Manchuria that will bring about a change of feeling in St. Petersburg and cause such additional powers to be cabled to M. WITTE as will enable him to come to terms with the Japanese. Then the advantage of having a conference already in existence will be universally recognized.

## A Gallery of Fame.

We quoted yesterday from Mr. LABOUchere's London newspaper a paragraph describing the present rage for decorations in English society—for ribbons of orders, medals, crosses and the like. A similar passion for the regalia of distinction is manifested even in him. this republic. After the civil war it was ministered to by the grant to officers who had served therein of two brevets above their lineal rank. Thus a Major was entitled to call himself a Colonel and a Lieutenant-Colonel a General.

Of recent years the gratification of this passion for distinction has taken the form of books of biography which seem to have proved handsomely profithave been multiplied greatly. Illustrations of the methods by which some of them are prepared are now under proper investigation by the District Attorney of this county. The end which he is striving to reach seems to be not merely the motives of individuals in securing celebration in these volumes, but whether there are any penalties imposed for refusing to make the large subscriptions of money required for admission to the biographical list.

These books, according to the accounts, are very expensive. A man or a woman to obtain notice in them has been required to pay from \$500 to \$1,500, and in some cases, where the celebration of the consequence of the person was to be especially loud, the charge is said to have been put up to \$2.500 and even \$10.000. One of these books, still in the press, is described by Judge DEUEL, a director in the company which devised it, as the most luxurious volume ever printed. As we understand his proud description, the book, when it appears, is to be of an edition limited in number to the subscribers who have put up the money for its celebration of them, and each of them is to have a volume especially printed for him and bound in some rare skin of his own selection. Probably, also, it will contain his portrait, a picture of his house indicative of his social distinction, or

at least his wealth. The volume, too, as we understand its plan, will also have the advantage for the people it celebrates that they can determine for themselves the estimate it puts on their abilities and their social consequence. That is, it will be a mirror into which they can all look and be sure to find in it the reflection which is most flattering to them.

money. Only the very rich can afford city. Now that the streets are clear of to buy such a celebration; but it will have a curious interest for other people, because it will present frankly each of the celebrated's opinion of himself. It in itself to make the recurrence of the social ladder on which in his own estimation he ought to stand.

In times past there has been some discussion among those interested in matters of the sort as to the metes and bounds of the "smart set." Obviously. such a "set," in order to preserve the distinction on which it prides itself, tial relatives are laboring under the de- must be sharply separated from the lusion that they are prospective victors | mass of society, and eligibility for adthey are in no mood to consider any con- mission to it must be closely scrutinized. ditions of peace that Japan is likely to Its limits must be narrow or it will lose suggest. This has been from the out- its special distinction. Why should not set perfectly clear to the Mikado's ad- the title to admission be determined by visers. They have received with the the standard set up in the as yet unpubcordial appreciation and sincere respect lished volume, designed under judic'nl the summer towns on the Massachusetts

VELT's offer to promote a cessation of now interested in? That is, that each hostilities by arranging an interview candidate for admission should be between spokesmen of the belligerents, deemed eligible if he put up the money but they have never taken an optimistic required to get in the list and to get view of the result of such a parley. In printed his own description of his dis-

The accusation has been made that a huge army on Manchurian soil and | the "smart set" puts on aristocratic airs. so long as her naval fortress on the This method is distinctively democratic. Anybody who has the ambition to get The Japanese do not want a peace which into the "smart set" can gratify it if he would be in substance only a truce, and makes money enough. If he has the price he can buy a reserved niche in the gallery of fame and shine there resplendent. Incidentally, he will be protected against the social vermin who might prey on him if he remained outside, and his life will be passed amid a blaze of

Is it any wonder that there are people who want their histories in a biography of the "smart set"?

## Speech and Silence in Virginia.

The term of the Hon. THOMAS STAPLES MARTIN, the junior Senator from Virginia, does not end until March 3, 1907, but the war of the succession is already hot. Governor ANDREW JACKSON MON-TAGUE has his standard high advanced. He and Mr. MARTIN have had one joint debate, not without Tabasco; but this must have been served and should be taken in a Pickwickian sense. Pretending to fear outbursts of personality the candidates have gone on their several ways. Mr. MONTAGUE is an accomplished speaker. While Mr. MARTIN prefers silence and business, he is able to say all that is necessary.

Mr. MARTIN has been accused by the unco guid of being a good deal of a politician and manipulator. What a strange thing to say of a politician! He has been a useful Senator. Virginia has an orator, melodious, graceful, passionate and of high old Roman fashion, in the Hon. JOHN WARWICK DANIEL. Mr. MARTIN makes an admirable associate and foil. Here, perhaps, is the weakness of Governor MONTAGUE, an admirable citizen and public man; but does Virginia need two orators in the

An agreeable incident of the young canvass is the letter from the Hon. JAMES HAY, Representative in Congress of the Seventh Virginia district, in reply to one in which the Hon. WILLIAM AT-KINSON JONES of the First had "pitched into" Mr. MARTIN'S record. Mr. HAY quotes Mr. Jones as saying in a commemorative address on Mr. MARTIN'S predecessor in the Senate, "that silent but sagacious man. " JOHN S. BARBOUR:

" In these days of materialism and practical olitics, when governmental and not sentimental questions occupy the attention of statesmen, even the most casual observer cannot have falled to note that the practical man is the man who best serves his country."

It is unfair to judge a man by the eulogies he makes. Still, it seems queer if Mr. JONES regards Mr. MARTIN as unpractical. Perhaps Governor MONTAGUE has in equal measure the gift of business and the gift of gab. In which case he is the man for Virginia, if she wants

# The Spoiled Child.

Whatever investigation may disclose about the relations of officials or employees of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture to the stock ticker, it is certain that Congress will do nothing to interfere with the practises. The Department is a sort able to those getting them up, for they fed of the best, tended diligently and from being one. Such is the quandary of

Why should the Government employ a lot of people to collate the guesses of a lot of other people as to the crops? Because Congress dotes on farmers and planters.

So long as human nature remains in that deceitful and desperately wicked condition which the Hon. JAMES WILSON has only recently found out, so long there will be "leaks" and cooking of figures, and ill remunerated talent in the bureau will find its sufficient reward in the exchange.

Since Congress chooses to continue this purely eleemosynary institution the inmates are entitled to reap the benefit. What is the use of kicking? If the Department of Agriculture asked for an appropriation of \$196,000 to breed calves out of milkweed it would get it without a murmur from Congress.

# The Recurrence of the Bicycle.

The restoration of the bicycle to popuar favor can have only good results. No other means of conveyance ever possessed such a large number of good qualities, and it seems only natural that the manufactories should again be working at night to meet the demand. The manufacturers, even with their present extra effort, are working merely or houses and various other illustrations | to reach a sane and reasonable demand, and it is not at all probable that such a mania for wheeling as we saw ten years ago will be repeated.

It is probable that few of these wheels are being manufactured now for use in New York. There is no place left in the life of the metropolis for the enjoyment of the bicycle. Since thousands rolled about the streets local conditions have changed. Preparations for the building of the subway helped to hasten the Of course, that sort of thing costs | decline of bicycle riding as a sport in this this obstruction the volume of traffic is greatly increased. The presence of the numerous automobiles is sufficient no longer any room in the streets for so many riders.

It is a misfortune for New Yorkers that they are not going to share in the convenience and healthfulness which will be a consequence of this revival of the bicycle. It is to the dwellers in small cities that the benefit of this change will go. There one realizes the extent to which the bicycle is an important feature of life. As a means of relaxation the wheel is subordinate to its practical utility as a method of getting from place to place. In the suburban towns about New York, throughout Long Island and in which it deserved President AGOSE- auspices, which the District Attorney coast the bicycle is the vehicle by which

most of the visitors as well as the natives are enabled to get about.

Such a combination of cheapness, usefulness and pleasure was never found in any other vehicle to the degree that it exists in the wheel. The revival of its use was therefore inevitable. It is likely, moreover, to hold its own in the future with no loss of favor until some substitute which has more merits is invented. Until this superior machine comes into existence mankind will continue to cling to the bicycle, and it will never know a lapse such as the reaction that followed its sensational popularity several years ago.

"My policy," says the Hon. BENJAMIN RYAN TILLMAN, "has been to get anything in sight for the South when I saw the chance, and I tried to get it, right or wrong, honestly or dishonestly, because those people up there have been stealing from us long enough." Subtracting that humorous exaggeration which Mr. TILLMAN loves. his description of his efforts is true enough. He tries to get back in appropriations for the South what it pays in taxes. An ingenious policy enough, but it estops him from saving much about Republican "extravagance" or "strict construction" of the Constitution. But Senator TILLMAN is his own Constitution

The Hon. WILLIAM JOEL STONE, a Senator in Congress from Missouri and sometime an opponent of Governor Folk, lets it be known that he has no inclination to fight that reformer; in short, he is a reformer himself. The inclusion of GUM-SHOE BILL in the reform flock completes the tally. The sheep, they have all come in. Henceforth reform is unanimous.

"Kill all the cats!" shouts Professor Hodge of Clark University.—Arizona Republican. Effect of the heat. Why should the harmless necessary Professor rage against

the harmless necessary cat? And up the tall tree runs the woodpecker .- EMER

The woodpecker has been regarded immemorially as a wise and prophetic bird. As the symbol of MARS he gave fertility and valor. Sometimes in the Middle Ages he was looked upon as the devil himself. We never knew till the other day that he could peck at dividends. A representative of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company told the Indiana Board of Tax Commissioners that the woodpeckers "bore into the poles, make their nests there, perforate them through and through, with the result that in a few years the poles have to be replaced with new ones." Thus does our old friend Picus continue his activities and even venture faintly into the stock market.

When WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS ran for Governor of Massachusetts last year he polled 234,000 votes, or 50,000 more than were cast for his associate, Mr. CROSBY, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and 70,000 more than for the Democratic electoral ticket for PARKER. Mr. DOUGLAS'S plurality was 34,000, a substantial tribute to his popularity and to the acceptance by many voters in Massachusetts of the principles and policies he is known to advocate. Appeal after appeal has been addressed to Governor Douglas by enthusiastic Democrats in Massachusetts to run again and so "save the day" for the party. Governor refuses. Even the appeal of the members of the Democratic State committee finds him obdurate.

Gen. NELSON A. MILES, the military hero, is a native of Westminster. If the Democrats of Massachusetts are willing to avail themselves of his popularity among the civilians of Massachusetts the General is not unwilling to accommodate them. So far his has been a personally conducted canvass. He has not been asked to run; he has repeatedly offered to run.

It seems as hard to induce DougLAS to the Demograts of Massachusetts.

# Religious Missionaries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. T. Scott offers several favorable quotations show the value he sets upon foreign missions, just as I might quote many more sustaining the opposite view of this or any other

For example, Mr. Stevenson's record of the excellent but narrow French missionary, teaching lines of Scripture month after month to Marquesan boys, "without result," as he disparagingly remarked: or Mark Twain's account of the East Indian mission school, where the prescribed trousers, hats and iresses made the pupils uncomfortable social outcasts and subjects of ridicule to their fellows, who dressed as nature and the climate indicated; or the eminent Oriental, now or recently in New York, doing good as a missionary, who, in a magazine article, corroborates the others and remarks that missionaries (in India) are "laughed at," the material good things they give are seri-

All of this proves no more than Mr. Scott has shown, but it suggests a reason why our millionaires, who are discriminating business men, endesvoring to place their charity where it will do the most good, seemingly balk at foreign missions while giving freely to home needs.

balk at foreign missions while giving freely to home needs.

Missionaries are sent out as teachers and moral and religious guides to people a large proportion of whom are their superiors from every point of view. A large proportion of these foreign missionaries are good people, undoubtedly, but ignorant of everything save a little theology, narrow and wofully incapable of practical thinking or working.

Mr. Scott can cite individual missionaries who are broad, educated, strong and capable, and who accomplish great and good results at home or abroad: but it is the paucity of these, I fancy, that causes givers to hesitate or decline.

New Monmouth, July 17. NEW MONMOUTH, July 17.

The "General Conscience." To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Mr. Goldwin Smith is not by any means singular in recognizing the hypothetical existence of a "general conscience nor of the standard thereof being in advance of the orthodox theological conscience, as instance the

following from Prof. Bruce "I am disposed to think that a great and increasing portion of the moral worth of society lies outside of the Christian Church, separated from it not by godlessness but rather by exceptionally intense moral earnestness. It is that the moral ideas of men have overtaken and passed beyond and above those contained in the doctrinal presentations of

With all modesty regarding my own opinions and with charity for those who differ. I commend the foregoing to the thoughtful consideration of GLEN COVE. July 18.

# Fast Driving of Ambulances.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Accidents caused by the fast driving of the ambulances here and in Brooklyn are getting to be more and more requent. No matter how desirable it may be to render help to the injured as quickly as pos an ambulance wagon cannot be driven with safety ore than moderate speed through the street to the place of accident, and its fast return to the hospital after first ald having been rendered to he patient is neither necessary nor desirable as for as safe transfer of the injured is concerned.

The hospital boards should give orders regulating the speed of ambulances in conformity to the traffic

Is There Work for Her? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there and occupation for a woman without means, but with reasonable intelligence, good will and energy and aged forty-sere, who has been acclimated o our Southern climate?

SPORT FOR SPORT'S SAKE. Questions for the College Athletic Au-

therities to Consider. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the liscussion of the problem of college athletics and the correction of its evils, the point has been reached where the economic "law of diminishing returns" begins to apply. The time for newspaper discussion has passed, and discussion by the directors of college thletics, preliminary to definite and de

cisive action on their part, is what is needed.

The call for "a conference of athletic au thorities" made by a Boston paper simulaneously with your own recent suggestion of the same thing in other words-"a conight direction. But how is the congress or onference to be organized? How is it to be onducted, and what questions shall it discuss? Although 1 am not an athlete, as a university graduate 1 am keenly interested in college athletics; and I offer these sug-gestions for the consideration of those who are qualified to pass final judgment and in whose hands rests the power of settling the troubled waters:
First, as to the initiation of the reform

movement. This should certainly come from the highest source of university authority. Analyzing our way to the bottom of the trouble, it becomes plain that one primary cause of it is in the slackening of the reins by the governing bodies of our colleges. Athletics should be controlled by the administrators of the college just as strictly as are any of the other activities of the student community. To-day athletic teams repre-sent their institutions before the public, when in reality the tacit opinion of professors representation. This condemnation must be the most effective instrument of correct will not initiate the desired and necessary movement, let them at least cooperate heartily and energetically with those who do.

Then, if any practical result is to be attained. ach one of the many classes interested must be represented and have a voice in the discus-Besides the college authorities, there are to be considered the alumni, the graduate

ments) to harmonize the needlessly conflicting elements.

In the second place, what questions shall
be brought before this congress for consideration? Having closely followed the
discussion, the following points occur to
me as the most pressing. Whatever value
they possess in themselves will be augmented
by their usefulness in suggesting others,
until the entire field shall be covered.

The first great question of covers is that The first great question, of course, is that which relates to the matter of professionalism. Here it would be well to discuss seriously the point whether the amateur status is to be preserved or the professional athlete allowed to represent a college. There is more sensible argument to be urged for the latter alternative than is apparent to the superficial observer. Certain it is that the vacueness of the present system must be done away with and either the one or the

vagueness of the present system must be done away with and either the one or the other extreme adopted and maintained I'his is where "the middle course" is decidedly This is where "the middle course" is decidedly not the safest.

If the amateur ideal cannot be realized in the colleges of to-day, then acknowledge the fact openly, organize a department of athletics with its own prescribed and elective courses and let the colleges be represented by teams of athletes gathered from everywhere, as the cities are represented in the baseball leagues. It is a plain, practical fact that honest professional athletics would be better for our colleges than the present hypocritical "amateur" system.

Supposing, as it is natural to suppose, the old idea of "sport for sport's sake" shall prevail, these topics will come up: The canvassing of preparatory schools for "material": the playing of "summer baseball"; the employment of graduate or professional coaches and trainers: the harmonizing of eligibility rules: "brutality" and the installation of "rules committees" with genuine and general power to make rules for the central federation to enforce

# Automobiles -- A Correction.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May have a few lines to correct some figures in my letter to you about "Automobiles," published in to-day's Sun? The error is mine in stating the American exports thereof. The figures 1 inadvertently used were those of another country whose small commerce automobiles I did not intend to rank amon that of the leaders. Our 1904 calendar ye exports were \$1.897.510, not \$452,800. T correct figures of American exports in the line for the eleven months ending May of each of the years named are as follows:

Evidently our exports of automobiles are growing nicely—more than 100 per cent. increase in two years. In this eleven months we have passed Great Britain's total of \$2,050,000 for 1904.

# Location of Argemone and Barbara.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: John Ander-on may find Argemone bavington as the heroine of Charles Kingsley's "Yeast," and Barbara Gran in "Catriona," the second part of the "Adventures of David Balfour," by Robert Louis Stevenson. She could not be the heroine, because she had a sense of humor which, while it made her mo charming, rendered her unfit for the serious heroine NEW YORK, July 19.

#### The Time Is Come. The time is come that judgment must begin upon

the land Which has broken the commandment that Lord declareth good, Which in pride and utter blindness has allowed

the felon's hand To paralyze the effort that in vain for honor stood. For if God spared not the angels that had sinned. but cast them down,

And delivered unto judgment those who broke his holy laws. Shall the flaming fire of vengeance be deflect from the crown That has robbed its heroes dying in the totter-

Though we know not that this downfall doth the hand of God reveal. Yet one thing clear as daylight we may know and understand-

ing empire's cause?

Condoning to the felon God's command "Tho shelt not steal" Is a national dishonor, were he highest in the land. America, our well beloved, thy birthright was

In weariness and painfulness, in hunger and in cold: Thy blood bought dower of freedom from corrup-

tion's grasp retrieved Doth, like the Almighty's glory, thy majestic

Thou splendid one! Arouse thee in thy grand, resistless power! We love thee in thine honor, in thy liberty!

for the gadfiles wound thee sorely in the dista Bonaparte. of the hour-Thou art weary of forbearing! Strike them, down, and be thou free!

NURSES IN FICTION.

Romantic Misconceptions of a Practical

and Unsentimental Career. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In many of the popular magazines are found, among the short stories especially, faulty perhaps 20 years of age, with the judgment and laity is well aware that, commonly among our general hospitals, a nurse must be 23 before she enters training. Beautiful is a common term employed by the writers, but though many are seen in the early years of training, the long confinement of this strenuous life, added to mental strain and responsibility, one's own battles, take away the fresh color which mark the eager probationer or junior

Through ignorance of his subject, th short story maker falls into the popular error that a nurse's life is enshrouded in a soft glamour of romance. Where is the ro-mance in doing dressings and looking after maids? The woman who seeks the senti-

soft glamour of romance. Where is the romance in doing dressings and looking after maids? The woman who seeks the sentimental in entering on this career is unprofessional and bound to fail, because it needs the hardest kind of head to manage a ward coolly and successfully. In all the stories the hardest kind of head to manage a ward coolly and successfully. In all the stories if have reference to the nurse takes care of a man patient. The truth is that most nurses do so rather than nurse women, until their patient begins to say mawkish sentimental things which are very nauseating and are no honor to either, for they are merely the result of "peripheral propinquity." Generally one's faculties and viewpoints are weakened and changed by disease, and an affection thus born is not necessarily complimentary. To the real nurse, love making from a patient is as revolting as between an office girl and her empleyer, or an actress and her manager.

Generally the nurse of the story is a crybaby, but out of the legion of my acquaintance there are only two who easily weep. Once in perhaps two hundred is found a cruel or vindictive head nurse, for when one has brains and stamina enough to run a floor or set of wards well she can certainly command the respect and affection of her juniors, and this bogyism about head nurses has no foundation. Some types who figure in fiction are girls who enter training with a false purpose, and they are weeded out quickly for not identifying themselves with the highest interests of the institution.

To write a successful story about automobiles one must learnedly speak of sparking plugs and levers, but most authors who make a nurse the heroine of their tale have no knowledge of nursing technique, or at most get no further than pulse and respiration. Let these short story writers find out a little about the deep fascination of operating room work, the rush of stretchers with and for cases, the dignified calls of attending surgeons, the huge army of make and proters, the disagreeable all-pervadi passing hour, then carelessly thrown away. New York, July 20. One Who Knows

### WHITE AND COLORED RACES. A Comparison Between Them Made by Fluent Student of Anthropology.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: This question is asked in your correspondence col-umn: "Wherein are white men superior to those of another color?" Anthropology replies: In intelligence, me rality and religion. In a white man there is something which feels, judges, reasons and wills, as manifested by actions and by facts.

ored race. Aristotle said: "A man has speech, an animal only voice." May not original man have had only voice? That would mean that the speech center, the third convolution of his brain, or the island of Riel, was not then

developed. If, then, one convolution of the human brain had developed itself and produced a human characteristic, why should not all human characteristics have grown in the same way, developed by necessity, or environment, or

eligibility rules: "brutality," and the installation of "rules committees" with genuine and general power to make rules for the central federation to enforce.

Out of the present controversy these facts have been brought into prominence: The canvassing and recruiting in preparatory schools can be controlled by the heads of the schools. The employment of professional coaches exerts a more or less pernicious influence on the undergraduate amateur athletes; but to prohibit graduate coaching upon the captains of teams.

Sports purely for the colleges—on college grounds, played by college men before crowds made up of the students and alumni of the competing colleges and the friends whom they invite, and an admission price that will cover the necessary expenses, so that athletics shall be self-supporting, but will render extravagance in training and traveling impossible—that is what we want.

The final and satisfactory solution of these problems is not an impracticable ideal but an actual possibility.

New York, July 19.

Condition of civilization, savagery, barbarity or what not? Thus men's mental and moral characters must vary.

The question of distinction between white and black rock is most dependent on color of skin. Primitive man was not a white man, probably, but an anthropoid, him to live in trees. Later he lived in houses, built on piles, and surrounded by water to protect him. Later he still built piles to his houses, like the Malay and Japanese, without know-ing really why he built them thus. His sinian, Himalayan or Javan ancestry still shows in the pigmental spots of mulberry color seen on the lower spine of all Japanese after birth. These are the pigment cells found would imply not only descent from the monkey, of East Asia. They are pithecoid pigment cells, and would imply not only descent from the monkey. Statistic man was an anthropoid and cut of the college and the probable and would indicate that the original ancestor of East Asiatic man was an anthropoid age: later he became the ape anthropolod, o

key, as rudimentary of a tail, but also descent from a negro.

This would indicate that the original ancestor of East Asiatic man was an anthropoid ape; later he became the ape anthropoid, or "missing link": then the black, and in the lapse of time of his organic evolution the whiter elements naturally selected themselves and developed a white race. From the amebio past of all organized life this is the rule of development.

Naturally, then, the white man, being hundreds of centuries in advance of the black man in civilization, as the black tailless man is hundreds of centuries in advance of the tailed monkey, must be as superior in mental and moral character over the black man as the black man is över the ape.

Nimium ne crede colori, said Linnsus regarding plants. The same applies to man, excepting in the chance or circumstance of his evolution of ages under conditions of mentality and morality which pertain to white races and not to black.

The difference then between the "white man and those of another color" lies is the possession of brain convolutions developed from the animal past of his organized existence, by natural selection and otherwise, which are considered superior according to our moral codes and ideas of divilization today to those of the black or dark savage heather races. Albert S. Ashmead, M. D.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Declara-tion of Independence says, among other things that we are entitled to live, have some freedom and a measure of happiness. Now Jones his bedroom looks out on the same sirehaft as does mine. He has to get up every morning at 6 o'clock to get to his work. That's all right, but he doe it with the help of a most tremendous alarm clock I have never seen it, but it must be eight feet acros the dial, and furnished with a boiler factory that won't knock off work until he stops H. Some one ought to show Jones how quickly a fireman can get out of bed at an alarm. Anyhow, Jones wouldn believe it. Now my job permits me to slumber until 7:30, but, see whiz! there's nothing doing after Jones he gets up. What I want to know is, how that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness can be applied to Jones and myself, share and share BLACK CAT. NEW YORK, July 20.

#### Boston's Fereign Trade. From the Boston Transcript.

The foreign trade of the port of Boston in the las Ascal year totaled \$188,083,200, \$100,319,011 imports and \$87.764.198 exports. This total is equal to a considerable percentage of the foreign trade of some countries. It is more than two-thirds that of Den-mark, and about 40 per cept. of that of the Dominion At the date of the latest accessible returns the for eign trade of Japan was valued at \$303,000,000.

#### Profit from Acre of Berries. Bridgeville correspondence Philadelphia Record.

While there were many remarkable yields strawberries in this vicinity the past season none surpassed the crop of Oliver A. Newton. From one acre 6.200 quarts of berries were plaked, which netted \$508.62. The berries were of the Gandy variety, extensively grown here. Ale After Claret.

## To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Which of Thackeray's characters was it who objected to taking ale after claret on the ground that he would not put a churl above a gentleman? NEW YORK, July 20. Not Quite Ruined.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Central Park is ruined by automobiles. With the dust and smell of gasoline it is no longer a pleasure resort.

NEW YORK, July 20. Beautiful Kanr Compliment to Secretary

From the Izzi Labontu of East London. South Africa. Mr. Charles Joseph Bonoparie eo eleng agente e kholo ea molao, le setloholo sa Napoleon Bonaparte, o entsoe Mongoll oa United States.

JOHN HAY'S LAST WILL.

Most of His Estate Goes to the Widow in

Fee Simple and Absolutely. WASHINGTON, July 20 .- The will of John Hay, late Secretary of State, was filed for probate with the Register of Wills of the District of Columbia this morning. It bears date June 22, 1904. The witnesses are clerks in the State Department, the last name; being private secretary to the late Secretary Hay. The will is as follows:

"I, John Hay, do make this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all wills and codicils heretofore made by me.

First-I give, bequeath and devise to my brother, Leonard Hay, and to my sister, Mary Hay Woolfolk, in fee simple and ab solutely, all my property of every kind what. soever in and about the city of Warsaw, in Hancock county, Ill. Second-I give and bequeath to my brother

Leonard Hay, and to my sister, Mary Hay Woolfolk, each the sum of \$25,000; to my rother, Charles Edward Hay, the MO.000, and to Harwood Otis Whitney of Keokuk, Ia., the sum of \$2,000. Third-I give, bequeath and devise all the rest and residue of my property of every kind, whatsoever and wheresoever situated

ncluding all real estate hereafter acquired by me, to my wife, Clara Stone Hay, in fee Fourth-In the event that my wife should die

before me, I give, bequeath and devise the whole of the said rest and residue to my children, Helen Hay Whitney, Alice Wadsworth and Clarence Loonard Hay, or to their heirs. I hereby nominate and appoint my sons-in-law, Payne Whitney and James Wolcott

Wadsworth, Jr., the executors of this my last will, and direct and request that no bond shall be required of them for the performance of their duty as such executors. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 22d day of June, Anno Domini 1904, in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia. JOHN HAY. IL. S.I

Signed, published and declared for and as his last will and testament by the testator. John Hay, in the presence of us present together at the same time, who, in his presence and at his request and in the presence of each other, have witnessed, attested and subscribed the same. SYDNEY G. SMITH.

ELISHA J. BABCOCK, .
ROBERT BRENT MOSHER.

SHONTS OFF FOR PANAMA. Salls With Chief Engineer and the Two Welfare Workers.

Theodore P. Shonts, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission: John F. Stevens. chief engineer of the Canal, and W. E. C. Nazro and Edward A. Moffett, welfare workers, sailed yesterday on the steamship Mexico for Colon. They are going to get material for the canal plans to be presented to the advisory board of engineers which meets in Washington in September. Before sailing yesterday Mr. Shonts said:

"I will return in time to report to the advisory board, but it is more than likely that Mr. Stevens will stay on the Isthmus until October. This will be my first trip to the Isthmus. The first thing we must do is to look after the sanitary conditions and to make it healthful for the men employed on the work. I don't take much stock in the talk of the fellows who have come home. I think most of them are misfits and expected that they were going pionicking, instead of understanding at the start that they were going to work. "Mr. Stevens and I have talked over the

canal plans in a general way with President Roosevelt, but of course it has not yet been decided what kind of a canal will be built. I should say it would take ten or twelve years to construct a sea level canal and about five years to construct a lock canal.

canal."
"Who is under consideration if Mr. Stevens
"Who is under consideration if engineer?" should decide to quit as chief engineer?"
"We have two men in mind and there will be no more delay on that score," was the

Mr. Shonts said he anticipated that Messrs. Nazro and Moffett would find a great field for their activities. He said that after they got to work and their plans were put in effect the storm of complaints from the canal workers would cease. Mr. Shonte said further:

"It is true that on the Isthmus our employees have absolutely no means of amusement. These will be provided. There will be tennis courts, baseball grounds and everything else that will provide proper amusement for the employees. We will have clubouses built and in connection with these clubouse there will be reasonable opportunity for men to spend money in a

## WHO'LL REMOVE THE SNOW? It's Got to Be Done and To-day's the Day to Bid for the Job.

Bids will be opened to-day at the office of Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury for the contracts for removing snow from the streets. Inactivity reigned at the bureau yesterday, and one official who was caught there had to admit that he was doing practically nothing but preparing blanks and other papers and statistical documents. He tried to gloss over the situation by referring to past performances and to the fact that the department removed between 13,000,000 and 14,000,000

cubic yards of snow last season.

There was nothing in all that he said to give the least indication that his bureau intended to remove any snow now. Under municipal ownership all the snow will be removed from the streets in July and Au-

OFFICE FOR DR. E. T. DEVINE. Made President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Edward T. Devine, general secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society. was elected president of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at its session in Portland, Ore., on Wednesday. Dr. Devine is professor of social ecommy at Columbia University, director of the New York School of Philane copy and editor of Charities.

Alexander Johnson of Indiana, associate director of the New York School of Philanthropy, was reelected general secretary of the national body.

### CHURCHES UNITE. St. Matthew's and the Epiphany of Brooklyn

Become the "Church of St. Matthew. Articles of agreement in the matter of the consolidation of the Episcopal churches of St. Matthew's and the Epiphany have been filed in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn. The united congregations are to be known

as the Church of St. Matthew. The Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, who has long been rector of the Church of the Epiphany, is to be retired, and the Rev. Dr. F. W. Norris, rector of St. Matthew's, takes charge of the new church. Vamps Give Up Red Shirts? Never! A lively discussion took place at a meeting of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company

of West New York, N. J., on Wednesday night on the proposition to purchase blue uniforms. The vamps concluded to stick to their red shirts and helmets. Several said that a volunteer fireman without a red shirt would be like a funeral without the corpse.

# Hiller-Block.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 20.- Egmont Nelson Hiller, a New York merchant, and Mis Linda Harriet Block, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Arthur Block of New York, were married to-day at Atlantic Highlands by the Rev. Dr. Schulman. Miss Estelle Fromme was the maid of honor and Henry Leerburger was best man.